

Climate Resiliency Guiding Principles

Capitalize on co-benefits

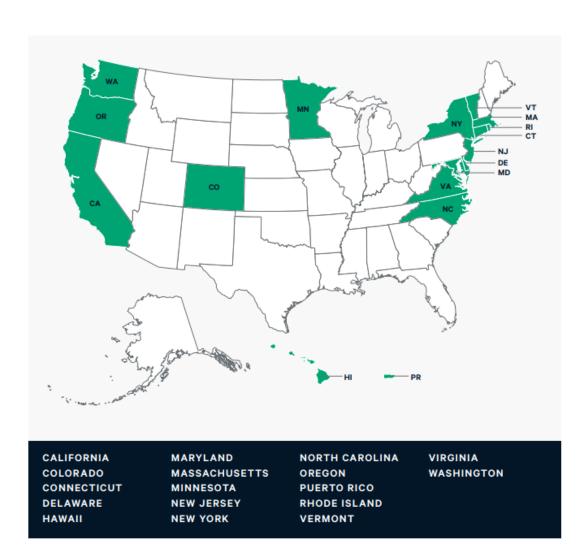
"Maximize BMP selection to increase climate or coastal resiliency, soil health, flood attenuation, habitat restoration, carbon sequestration, or socioeconomic and quality of life benefits."

Align with existing climate resiliency plans

"Align with implementation of existing greenhouse gas reduction strategies; coastal/climate adaptation strategies; hazard mitigation plans..."

^{*}Narrative template for Phase III WIPs

Delaware's GHG reduction goals

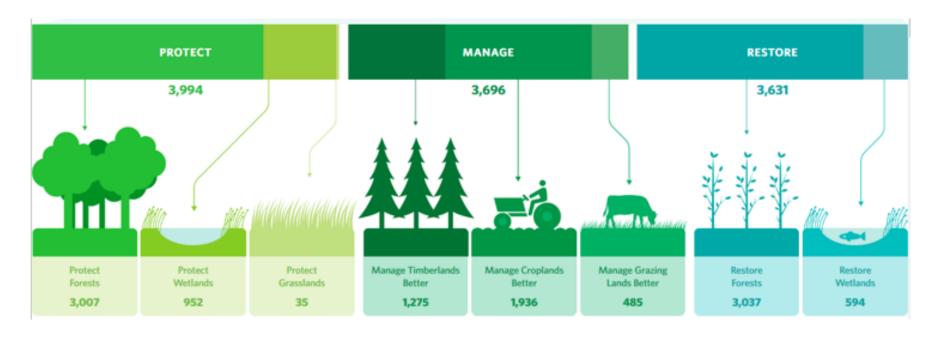


- Delaware is part of the U.S.
 Climate Alliance
- We are committed to the goals of the Paris Agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 26-28% by 2025

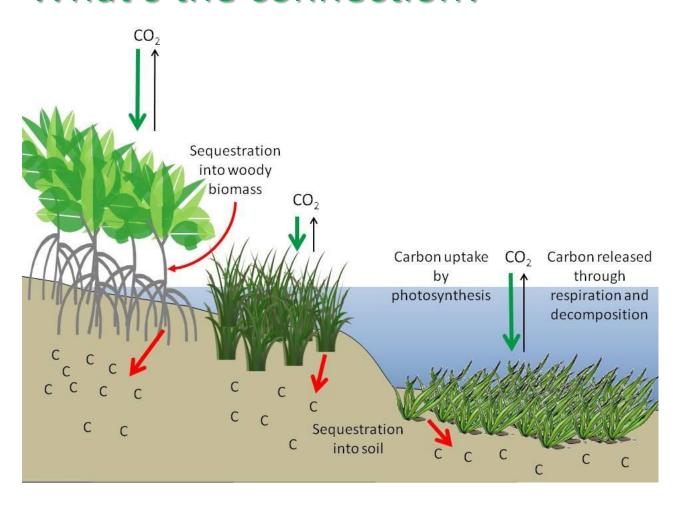
Natural & Working Lands (NWL) Initiative

Pursue pathways that will achieve "negative emissions" – and provide other environmental benefits

- Tidal wetlands
- Forestry
- Agriculture



Natural and working lands + climate What's the connection?



Carbon sequestration

Healthy plants take up carbon →

Reduces carbon dioxide emissions

Carbon storage

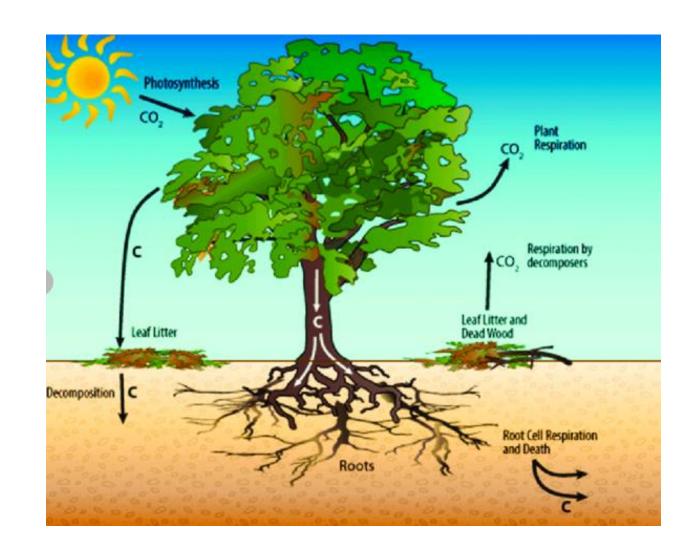
 Keeping carbon stored in soils and ecosystems →

Avoids carbon emissions

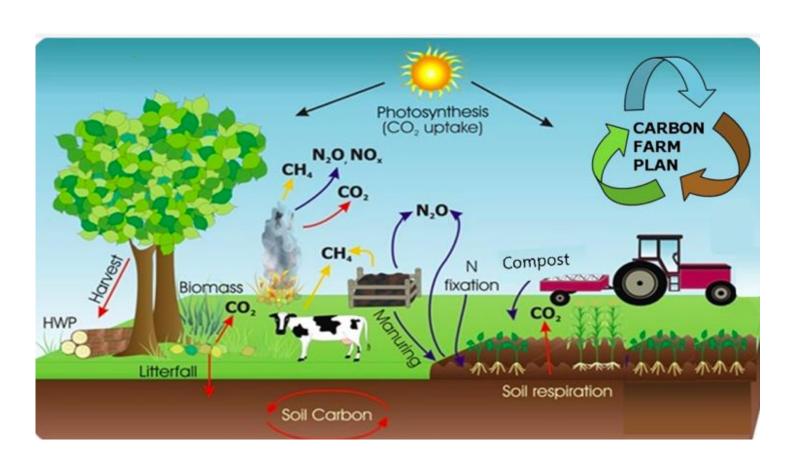
Enhancing forest carbon sinks

- Avoided forest conversion
- Reforestation
- Forest management

Healthy forests absorb and store more carbon – above and below ground



Capturing carbon in agricultural lands



Conservation practices can help sequester and store carbon – a co-benefit to building healthy soils and protecting water quality

Graphic credit: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

We need metrics for estimating and tracking how much carbon can be sequestered and stored to help meet our climate goals







Questions?

Jennifer de Mooy

Jennifer.demooy@state.de.us

Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control

Jennifer Volk

jennvolk@udel.edu

University of Delaware Cooperative Extension

Chris Brosch

Chris.Brosch@state.de.us

Delaware Department of Agriculture